

Evening Ledger
PUBLISHED BY THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING LEDGER COMPANY
EDITORIAL BOARD:
Charles E. Linton, President; John H. ...

How cruelly sweet are the echoes that
When memory plays an old tune on
the heart.—Elisa Cook.
When they begin to put alcohol in
the engine as well as in the driver of a
motorcar, what sort of joy riding are
we in for?

There was some consolation for the
White House party on its trip to
Omaha. The West assured it that Mrs.
Wilson could get many more votes than
her husband.

It is said that \$1,961,750 is the price
to be paid for 8,040,500 safety matches
which have arrived from Sweden. Impres-
sive, but most of us had understood
that matches came free. Sweden can
learn a lesson in courtesy from any Amer-
ican cigar store man.

For sheer acuteness nothing can
surpass the frantic efforts of obstruction-
ists to show that the tentative agreement
of 1914 is not a contract. Of course, it is
not a contract, but gentlemen of honor
pledged themselves to exert their best
efforts to make it a contract.

C. C. A. Baldi, Jr., has resigned from
Common Council following the disclosure
of attempts by a lawyer to obtain Mr.
Baldi's admission to the bar by impersonat-
ing him before the law examiners. His
resignation of the nomination to repre-
sent the Second District in the State
Legislature is for some reason withheld.
Why this discrimination against the State
in favor of the city?

Members of the Authors' League
who are trying to persuade that organiza-
tion to become affiliated with the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor, in order the
better to protect their rights, seem to
forget that they already have an unused
weapon. They can follow the example of
the railroad workmen and refuse to do
any more writing until they get what
they want. Then the moon does not
come down, they will know how much
the country thinks of them.

If local option is wrong, then a
notable scene which the License Court
permitted yesterday was wrong. A num-
ber of clergymen and Y. M. C. A. members
appeared in court and waited in silence
to oppose the transfer of a saloon to
Fifty-second street. When the saloon
man saw them he withdrew his applica-
tion without waiting for the flood of
protests. These witnesses undoubtedly truly
represented the spirit of their section;
their appearance was a clumsy form of
local option. It would be at once more
democratic and more decorous to have
the whole electorate decide these ques-
tions with their ballots.

It is not clear how the University
fraternities ever came to the pass of find-
ing the reforms just announced necessary.
It seems that they have strengthened
the previous agreement not to compete
for freshmen members until some
time after the new students have had a
chance to get their bearings in college life.
Clubs as a rule do not compete for mem-
bers. It is usually the other way around
—outsiders trying to get in rather than
being grabbed for. It must give a youth
something of a "swelled head" to think
that several fraternities are languishing
for his company, and if for no other
reason the new rules are most commendable.

The handing over of the Japanese
Government to the aggressive and military
party, combined with the great in-
crease of trade that the Empire is en-
joying, diminishes the chances that the
United States will be able to gain com-
mercial advantages in China which have
been discouraged by the Administration.
Japan is making a mint of money in arm-
ing Russia, and is making great inroads
into the trade of the United States and
South America. She has secured a large
part of the toy trade formerly monopol-
ized by Germany. All this is reported
to be very important to the Democratic
Administration, particularly the appoint-
ment of Field Marshal Viscount Lord
Kato as ambassador to Washington.
Japan is, however, that she is not likely
that the statement of intentions of the new
Government is soon to learn will be very
interesting to those who have lost their
interest in China.

A man contracted with a restaurant
corporation for "nostrum privileges," for
which he was to pay \$2500 a year. That
would be a very profitable position were
it not for the fact that the restaurant
was to be a "nostrum" restaurant, and
that the man was to be a "nostrum" man.

Tom Daly's Column
THE VILLAGE POET
Whenever it's a Saturday and there is
much to do,
I'm happy if the morning mail contains
some point of view
Of column-filling quality to let me rush
it through,
So I may walk on Chestnut street an' see
what news is new.

A DEMOCRACY IN ARMS
The militia of the United States shall
consist of all able-bodied male citizens
of the United States, and all other able-
bodied males who have or shall have
declared their intention to become citi-
zens of the United States, who shall be
more than eighteen years of age, and,
except as hereinafter provided, not
more than forty-five years of age; and
said militia shall be divided into three
classes, the National Guard, the Naval
Militia and the Unorganized Militia.—
From the army reorganization law.

BOTH the Federal and the State con-
stitutions are framed on the assump-
tion that the first duty of a citizen is to
defend his country. Every citizen is a
potential soldier. There used to be a gen-
eral training day, when the males of mil-
itary age were enrolled by the captain in
his district, and each man had to arm
himself.
We have wandered so far from this
early view that there are doubtless thou-
sands of men in Philadelphia who are not
aware that they are included in the mil-
itia by law and are liable to summons to
take arms. We never think of the mil-
itia as including the whole male popula-
tion of military age. We think that the
members of the National Guard are the
only militiamen.

To the members of the National Guard,
however, belongs the distinction of volun-
tarily qualifying themselves to fight
effectively when their services are needed.
It is a distinction which no one should
attempt to belittle.

The Philadelphians who have been on
the Mexican border for the last few
months are entitled to every honor
which the city can bestow on them when
they return next week. It matters not
whether the President accomplishes the
purpose for which he called them out,
and it is of little consequence whether one
believes that he did well or ill in taking
men from their business and keeping
them along the Rio Grande. The Pres-
ident is Commander-in-Chief of the mil-
itary forces of the nation, and it is not
the place of any member of that force to
question the orders of his superiors. The
duty of the soldier is to obey.

The Philadelphia troops have performed
that duty. When they parade on their
return to the city Broad street should
be lined with envious citizens to cheer
them. These men were ready for what-
ever duty lay before them. They were
prepared to go into Mexico if need be
and engage in real war. That they did
not go is not to their discredit. If any
man can stand on the sidewalk and watch
them march by without feeling a thrill
of pride, even if his eyes do not moisten
with patriotic emotion, he is unworthy
of his citizenship.

So long as there are men with the
spirit of these guardsmen the nation can
endure—the spirit that impels men to
take up arms to defend the national
honor and maintain the national pres-
tige. It is not the spirit of militarism,
because when every citizen feels it to be
his duty to serve as a soldier and when
the officers are taken from the ranks
there can be created nothing like the
military caste spirit that has been the
curse of Germany. A democracy in
arms is the ideal toward which all those
who believe in national preparedness are
striving. We shall make rapid progress
in that direction when we all understand
that it is our duty to emulate these na-
tional guardsmen and qualify ourselves
for the responsibilities as well as the
privileges of citizenship.

FACTS TO REMEMBER

THERE are 225 railroad presidents get-
ting \$75,000 a year each, according to
the Railway Employees' Journal, 225 as-
sistant presidents receiving annual
salaries of \$20,000 and 225 general man-
agers who are paid \$50,000 each, making
a total of \$22,625,000 in salaries paid every
year to these men. Other officers, accord-
ing to the same authority, receive salaries
of \$51,000,000 in the aggregate, bringing
the grand total paid to the general
officers up to the sum of \$43,600,000.

The railway employees and a large part
of the general public believe that these
figures are accurate. We have been told
that if the exorbitant salaries paid to the
railroad officials were reduced to a reason-
able figure it would be possible to pay
better wages to the men. The trouble
with the figures quoted in the preceding
paragraph is that they are grossly ex-
aggerated. The correct figures can be
found in the reports of the Interstate
Commerce Commission. The total salaries
paid to the general officers of all the rail-
roads in the country in 1914, the latest
year for which statistics are available,
amounted to \$11,244,998, or about \$11,600,
000 less than the amount the Employees'
Journal says is paid to the presidents,
assistant presidents and general man-
agers of 225 lines. As there are 6740 gen-
eral officers, the average salary is only
\$1717 a year, or about the sum earned
by an engineer who has one of the choice
runs.

These facts should be kept in mind. It
is difficult enough at best to keep labor
and capital friendly without attempting
to widen the breach by disseminating
falsehoods.

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to widen the breach by disseminating
falsehoods.

HAVING NO PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE MATTER, MAY THE BEST MAN WIN!



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Wilson Charged With Dodging the Issue on the Suffrage Question. How Water is Wasted—A Jew Defends His Coreligionists

This Department is free to all readers who
wish to express their opinions on public
affairs. The Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility
for the views expressed in this column, but
it is signed by the name and address of the
writer. The name and address of the
writer will be published, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

WILSON'S SUFFRAGE DODGE

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—Speaking most earnestly to women
standing in Washington on January 6
last President Wilson said:
I am tied to a conviction, which I
have had all my life, that changes of
this sort ought to be brought about
by State action. It is a long-standing,
deeply matured conviction on my part,
and therefore I would be without excuse
if I lent my support to this very important
movement for an amendment to the
Constitution of the United States.

IN DEFENSE OF THE JEWS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—I am a Jew. This signifies a lot or
it means nothing to the readers of this
article. Some would condemn me for being
of this creed, while others would ignore me
entirely. Why is this?
America is a free country. The air we
breathe is free, since it has no far kept
beyond the control of the trusts. The
earth is His; and we, both body and soul,
belong to Him.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The indications are that Mr. Richard
Olney has been getting credit for a lot of
suggestions that really belonged to the late
George Cleveland-Brown.
Charles Evans Hughes was doing things
for progressivism when Woodrow Wilson
was saying things against its chief prop-
erators. The American people will not keep
at the helm a pilot who cannot lay the same
course overnight.—Chicago Tribune.

THE PHILADELPHIA RHYME

This message came to us yesterday
morning:
Tom Daly, sure of the Evening Ledger, Phila-
delphia, Pa.
Bude our content close tonight,
Have had many a laugh reading attempts to take
some away from us without saying it. Some
times the humor is not so good as it looks.
A man with a barrel of water can't get a
drop of it out of a barrel.
No, sir! Your five has been won from
you. The winner will be announced on
Tuesday.

DAY'S END

The earth is fragrant as a flower,
The drowsy vapors of a bird
Fall from the forest's leafy tower
Like some fair choir, faintly heard.
A moment since the cleansing shower
Came sweeping with its silver brooms
From out the twilight-drooping woods
But now upon the evening's looms
Are threads of pearl and amethyst!
Along the arches of the sky
The last fair tints emerge and die.
And of the loveliest groups dimly seen
The sun has touched the mountain's rim
No passer, in a wondrous way
That splendid communion, the day
Is over.—John Barnet.

ORCHESTRA TO HONOR COMPOSER'S MEMORY

At Its Opening Concert Will Be Played a Tribute to Max Reger, Now Dead

With that nose for musical news, the
lack of which reduces annuals to stalemate
and programs to pedantry, the manager
of the Philadelphia Orchestra has read up
a story about Max Reger which will be of
interest to his patrons, and, indeed, to
those who mourn the loss of a talented com-
poser. Let the story speak for itself.
In the program which Mr. Stokowski
has arranged for the opening concert of
the Philadelphia Orchestra on Friday eve-
ning, October 13, and Saturday evening,
October 14, it is very fitting that Max
Reger's "Aria" and "Fugue on a Theme of
Haydn" should be played in memory of one
of the greatest composers of modern times.
The name Reger is not a name known to
great numbers who have died during the
progress of the European war, and in the
case of Reger even the exact date of his
death is not known. It is not prob-
able that anything very definite will be
learned about Reger's last days.
"Reger was only forty-three years old
at the time of his death, having been born
in 1873, at Brand, in the Bavarian Upper
Palatinate. His father was a teacher,
highly gifted in music, who gave his
sons lessons at an early age in harmony, piano,
organ and violin. Max Reger, however,
was devoted to the study of the piano,
and it was not until he was twenty-one
years of age that he turned to the study
of the organ. He became a teacher of piano
and organ in the conservatory at Wiesbaden,
and later on he found his way to Munich,
where he studied with the famous organist
and composer, Hans von Bülow, who was
director of music at the University of
Leipzig and teacher of composition at the
conservatory.
"Reger is much better known in Germany
than in this country, where his really great
gifts were appreciated. In fact, his com-
positions were hailed as a modern Bach,
and in his compositions they have cov-
ered a new testament of organ music.
The virtuosity which he displayed in his
piano programs will come almost as a novelty
to Philadelphia audiences, since their
only previous performance was during
the season 1907-08."
SERIES OF CONCERT TALKS
In connection with the opening of the
orchestra's season, details of which were
given in this column last week, it may be
noted that Philip H. Goepel, who writes the
notes, will lecture on the programs of in-
struments at the following dates: Music,
University, Sixteenth and Sanson streets,
Friday mornings at 11.
Whatever else may be urged against
artistic appreciation, the United States is
profoundly poor in this respect, both in what
the virtuosity of the interpreter, and in
the almost pay musical editors to keep
a "New Artists" headline from week to
week. Even the Boston Symphony, which
is not an amateur organization, has
new assisting artists for a pair of its con-
certs here, in November and February.
They are Susan Miller, the young mes-
sopianoist, and Charles Fricker, the pianist.
The latter is not well known to Philadel-
phia audiences, but he is a fine technician.
Miss Miller is virtually a debutante. A
Virginia girl, she is a pupil of Marcel
Sembrich, which means that she has had
training. She has been signed for six con-
certs with the Boston. The orchestra re-
turns to this city with an only slightly
less than a first-class pianist, the young
Peter Sadony, for the last ten years first
bassoonist of the organization. His place
will be filled by some one from abroad.

NEW BOSTON SINGERS

Singers whose appearance in Philadel-
phia will be a novelty are promised by
the Boston Symphony Orchestra and pro-
gram for its engagement at the Metropol-
itan in November. An important one is
Vicente Ballesera, a youthful Spanish bar-
itone, a native of Valencia, and a student
of the famous tenor, Francisco Tamara.
Just what other new artists are com-
ing to the management doesn't say, but it
forecasts a production of "Iris," of some
of the most beautiful costumes and properties
were made in Japan after models from
the places depicted in the Mascanari opera.
"The final scene," lyricizes the press agent,
"features a remarkable masterpiece of musical
gorgeousness, which has a truly Hellenic
staircase scene, the Tamaki Mura, the
Nipponese prima donna, Luisa Villani, the
sterling Zensato, Baklanoff and others
who helped to make the Boston season so
honorable so fruitful of interest are still in
the company. We hope the loud tramp-
ing about the presentation of Ruben
Blum, a native of Valencia, and a student
of the famous tenor, Francisco Tamara.
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What Do You Know?

Quizzes of general interest will be answered
in this column. Ten questions, the answers to
which every well-informed person should know,
are asked daily.

QUIZ

- 1. What percentage of eggs, milk is water and what percentage solid?
2. What was used as a material for cups in Russia for many years. What was the practice abandoned?
3. What are "material" buttons?
4. Is it lawful to put coloring matter in butter?
5. The currency of the warring nations has depreciated least?
6. An abbreviation of "university" is "univ." follows a law of language. Explain that law.
7. What does "ubiquitous" which occurs at the beginning (sometimes the end) in the form of the use of the words to mean the word "everywhere" or "ubiquitous" mean?
8. What is a head-wind?
9. What are "material" witnesses?
10. What is done to a man when he is said to be "abandoned"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. The expression "the old man" occurs in Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice," but whether this is the origin of the use of the word to mean the word "old" is not certain.
2. The bearing is the side of a coin or medal which is the reverse side. The reverse, the other side.
3. Buttons are made of wood, bone, shell, ivory, metal, glass, etc.
4. American papers that have disappeared: "The Commonwealth," "The Commonwealth," "The Commonwealth."
5. Nathan Hale said, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."
6. Law of the "university" is "univ." follows a law of language. Explain that law.
7. "Ubiquitous" means "everywhere" or "ubiquitous."
8. A head-wind is a wind blowing from the front of a vessel.
9. Material witnesses are those who are called upon to testify in a trial.
10. To be "abandoned" is to be left without any one to care for you.

WHEAT AT \$2.85

The grain man says that wheat will go
to a bumper crop. January wheat has
been much higher than that, though not so
many years.
It was ninety-three cents in 1788, after
the Revolutionary War, and rose to 178
cents in 1793. The average of the average
was \$2.48. The Napoleonic war was
ended in 1815. Wheat sold then at 113
cents, or \$1.13. In the American
Civil War, wheat was sold at 178 cents
in 1861 to \$2.25 in 1864, but reached its
highest mark—\$2.85—in the spring of 1917.
This was just fifty years after it had
reached its lowest point in 1817. Does not
mean that it will again reach \$2.85 a bushel
when the half century recurs in 1917.
The superstition may think so, but it is
only a superstition. The fact is that the
price of wheat is not so high as it was
in 1864. When it occurred it followed the
end of the war, and the price of wheat
went up. From this it has been thought
that wheat may reach new price levels
after the close of the war now in progress.—
New York Sun.

THE MOTIVE

One way and another
We worried 'bout mother
When first she decided to vote—
The house would be shattered.
At least she would be shattered.
And we'd eat at a tabled-hote.
Where none need be lookin'
For simple home cookin'
Like that which today we expect.
We felt mighty fearful
The place now so cheerful
Would drift into gloomy neglect.

One way and another
We're going to mother
With all our purr-cups, as of yore!
The touter, touter, touter,
She's doing them all as before.
Now we know, when she's speakin'
That her real ambition
Is the work of the world to take
And she's real ambitious.